

## WANTED HIS GUN.

Dr. Hissom Tried to Obtain His Revolver Shown in Evidence.

## AN EXCITING SCENE IN COURT

When Mrs. Sandrock Flourished the Weapon, Which the Doctor Vainly Attempted to Secure After the Noon Adjournment From Stenographer Walters—A Lawyer on the Witness Stand Closely Cross-Examined.

The famous Hissom case continues to produce calving moments when its progress threatens a monotonous session, and the features yesterday embraced the spectacular, in which figured Mrs. Oscar Sandrock, Dr. Hissom, a revolver, and sundry court officials. The revolver was the whole thing, so to speak, and it furnished a rapid wave of excitement at the noon hour. The principal witnesses were David A. Hissom, brother of the defendant, and James W. Ewing, who was the attorney for the prosecution in the lunacy proceedings against Dr. Hissom. The cross-examination of Mr. Ewing by Mr. Hubbard consumed the major part of the afternoon, and it was of the most searching and minute character.

The revolver incident came up with the death of Mrs. Sandrock. She was asked to produce the revolver she found in the room of the hotel occupied by the plaintiff and her daughter in Cleveland, referred to in her testimony on the previous afternoon, and with dramatic gestures she drew it forth, remarking at the same time: "This is the thing that forced my daughter to accompany that wretch, that compelled her to write notes at his dictation." The weapon was pointed in the direction of the doctor, who, with the attorneys by his side, naturally betrayed signs of uneasiness. The court was compelled to calm Mrs. Sandrock, and she turned the revolver over to Attorney Handman.

Mrs. Sandrock's testimony was concluded at noon, and after the adjournment, Dr. Hissom walked over to Stenographer Louis Walters' table, where the revolver lay, and attempted to get possession of it. "That's my gun," said he. "Well, you don't get it," replied Colonel Walters; "it's here in evidence, and here it stays." Suing his action to his words, the stenographer put the weapon in his pocket. It developed that the revolver was not loaded, Mrs. Sandrock having the cartridges in a separate package.

### Dave Hissom's Story.

Aside from submitting the gun, Mrs. Sandrock had no evidence. The first witness was David A. Hissom, who lives fifty miles below Wheeling, on the Ohio side of the river. The witness described interviews with the doctor covering all the time gone over in the case. He said the doctor had acted excitedly after his arrival from Germany, and the witness doubted what the doctor told him about J. R. Hissom trying to obtain a divorce from his mother, but the plaintiff persisted in vehemently claiming that such was the case. The witness told him he should not persecute his father when he talked of suing him for \$100,000 after he got out of the asylum, and the son replied that the father would have to give him a big sum to have the suit withdrawn. The witness had essayed the role of peacemaker, and denied he was in a partnership association with his brother, the defendant in this case. He said there was talk of a compromise of the case, and he had suggested giving Sam one-sixteenth of J. R. Hissom's wealth, which the witness estimated between \$200,000 and \$300,000.

Charles H. Hemming, clerk of the circuit court, testified that J. R. Hissom had not been indicted for bribery, but the objection to the admission of this testimony was sustained.

J. W. Ewing, the lawyer, was put on the stand after the noon recess, and kept there until court adjourned at 5 o'clock. The lunacy warrant was procured at the instance of Mrs. Hissom, said Mr. Ewing to Mr. Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. Hissom talked with him regarding the case and the witness understood both parents were instrumental in instituting the proceedings. The witness was paid by Mrs. Hissom, Mr. Hissom being present, but witness would not draw the inference that the husband

was using the wife as a foil and had put the money in her hands. The witness didn't recollect positively at the lunacy hearing whether he stated to Mr. S. Q. Smith that he represented Mrs. Hissom; had he so stated, witness believed he did so because her name was on the warrant.

### At Mother's Request.

The mother was present at some of the interviews had by witness with Mr. Hissom when the son's case was being considered. Mr. Ewing insisted that it was at Mrs. Hissom's immediate instance that the proceedings were begun. Asked as to the night of the doctor's arrest, Mr. Ewing was asked to relate a conversation with Attorneys Smith and Robinson. The meat in the conversation was Mr. Ewing's remark to the others, "What have you to do with witnesses?"

Mr. Ewing gave his views on the matter of proceedings conducted by a justice of the peace under the statute. He thought the investigation would be conducted by the justice, who would summon the witnesses; that the justice would conduct the investigation without counsel and witness hadn't intended to appear. His view was changed after hearing a remark from Judge Hervey that there would have to be a full hearing. This remark was made some days after the conversation with Messrs. Smith and Robinson.

Mr. Hubbard then asked Mr. Ewing whether he objected to Squire Greer's summoning witnesses. Mr. Ewing had no recollections of it. He recalled that he claimed to the justice that Dr. Hissom was not competent to testify, but Mr. Ewing said he used no persuasion, and he denied having any previous private arrangement with Squire Greer. At the time the warrant was issued, he told the justice of the wishes of the family as to who should execute it. He met Squire Greer in the police office accidentally. The parents wanted policemen to serve the warrant. Mr. Ewing said the only arrangement was to that effect. His reason for taking the warrant from Squire Fitzpatrick to Squire Greer, was because the former said he would have to put it in the hands of the sheriff. The only motive for having the police was that the family didn't want the son to go from the train to his home, as they were afraid he would shoot the father. Mr. Ewing was closely questioned by Mr. Hubbard whether he didn't know that the sheriff was the proper authority to serve the warrant, and whether the justice hadn't suggested the responsibility of the sheriff in this connection. He presumed he showed the same real counsel usually does for clients. Mr. Ewing said he had had very little experience in lunacy matters.

### The Zeal Displayed.

Mr. Hubbard asked if it was not an unusual degree of zeal that prompted the insertion of Mr. Ewing's name in the information furnished Squire Fitzpatrick. Mr. Ewing said he stated to both justices that his name was used as the attorney, and he thought his name being used in the complaint was all right, he adding that it was the first lunacy warrant he was ever connected with. The warrants before both squires were shown the witness, and Mr. Hubbard laid weight on the fact that these warrants are always made out to the sheriff or constables, the plaintiff's attorney in this following a line of questioning that getting the police to make the arrest was an improper proceeding. Mr. Ewing said that while he swore out the warrants, he felt certain that he indicated to the justices that he acted merely as attorney. He had no motive; he acted only in the discharge of his professional duties, and felt perfectly warranted in his actions.

Mr. Ewing remembered no conversation with the chief of police about the arrest, and insisted he was not attempting to conceal any of the facts. Mr. Hubbard tried to assist his memory. The witness repeated that it was thought better facilities were had by the police for a prompt and effective arrest. He had understood the police were particularly acquainted with Dr. Hissom and could recognize him on sight, and he probably may have assumed that the chief would assign that Officer Bickerton and other officers who knew the doctor would be assigned to the duty; but he had no assurance of it. He did not know if any of the sheriff's force knew the plaintiff. He thought there would be less failure to apprehend him if the police, instead of the sheriff, were employed.

Mr. Ewing, while entertaining some doubt, thought he had suggested to the officers that it would be better if they got on the Ohio River train coming to Wheeling with Dr. Hissom. Mr. Ewing did not acquiesce in Mr. Hubbard's intimation that he was assuming executive functions, and he said his suggestions were made only to impress the officers with the seriousness of the case, since he considered the doctor a dangerous, crazy man. He presumed he explained to the officers how important it was that Dr. Hissom didn't get to go home.

### That Conversation Again.

Coming back to the conversation with Messrs. Smith and Robinson, Mr. Ewing didn't remember telling them he was the attorney for Mrs. Hissom and not Mr. Hissom, but he couldn't testify that he didn't. He said Mrs. Hissom's name was used in the orders of the court. The witness was shown a draft on an order before the late Judge Paul, which Mr. Ewing said was drawn by Judge Melvin, formerly partner of Mr. Ewing, but who had no other connection with the case. The order stated that the proceeding was begun at the instance of Lucy E. Hissom, wife of J. R. Hissom. Mr. Hubbard drew from the witness that there was a departure from the record in this, since Mr. Ewing's name was used in the warrants. Mr. Ewing said he hadn't reflected on that when he got Judge Melvin to draw the order submitted. "He did not remember whether Mr. J. R. Hissom talked of a damage suit before that order was drawn. At the time it was drawn he admitted knowing J. R. Hissom was active in the proceedings, but he couldn't say the prospect of the damage suit prompted the insertion of Mrs. Hissom's name in the order. Mr. Ewing couldn't remember the exact amount J. R. Hissom paid for his services; approximately it was \$150. There was no arrangement that his name was to be used in the warrant; for that he alone was responsible, and he didn't

think Mr. and Mrs. Hissom knew of it. He continued as attorney until after the doctor's incarceration in Spencer, only to give some service relative to the habeas corpus before Judge Blair, and was later called up by telephone by Mr. Hissom. Mr. Ewing didn't decline to act further; Mr. Hissom saw fit to employ either counsel in this case.

The witness said he might have objected to counsel for Dr. Hissom conducting inquiries in the hearing before Squire Greer, believing the justice should do this. He had objected to the doctor's testifying, but was not willing to say positively that he objected to the doctor's summoning witnesses, or to the doctor's counsel cross-examining witnesses. He had suggested to the justice, probably at the elder Hissom's instance, what witnesses should be summoned.

An affidavit from Lucy E. Hissom, dated March 4, 1899, witness said was prepared in T. S. Riley's office, Mrs. Hissom being present. The witness wrote it out on his type-writer, and filed by him probably before Judge Paul. Later he got it out of the clerk's office and sent it to Spencer, with others.

### Changes in Affidavit.

"Was there any change made in this affidavit before it was sent to Spencer?" inquired Mr. Hubbard. "Look on page 3, at the bottom."

"I see no change, Mr. Hubbard." "Was there any change made?" "Certainly, not by me, Mr. Hubbard. I wouldn't change an affidavit."

The witness was directed to some places and he said they looked like erasures. He was certain the affidavit was the same as before Judge Paul, and he was not convinced there was any change. The apparent changes, Mr. Ewing said, might have been made before the affidavit was filed with Judge Paul, but he hadn't any recollection of it. Mr. Ewing denied positively that any alteration was made by him.

The witness said he had kept no memoranda of his acts in the lunacy proceedings or separate file of papers. Mr. Hubbard requested Mr. Ewing to produce every scrap of paper relating thereto. An objection was made by Mr. Howard and the court stated the relevancy of the papers would arise when presented.

Mr. Ewing was next shown an agreement drawn by him for J. R. Hissom, which the latter wanted the son to sign. It was written in December, 1898, but the son did not sign it. The agreement specified that the son had disturbed the business and domestic relations of the father. Mr. Ewing could not say that no mention of the son's sanity wasn't made until after the plaintiff failed to sign the agreement. He will be recalled later in the case.

## Amateur Photography.

In discussing the question of photographing interiors the Philadelphia Press says:

A wide angle lens is not an absolute necessity in photographing interiors, but it is by far the best kind of lens to use. Unless the room is very large, or a hall is convenient, the small available working space curtails the portion of the subject which can be included in the picture. The camera should be as near as possible to the wall or corner of the room, so as to give good depth and good perspective, also to make as much of your long focus lens if you have no wide angle.

I have seen many amateurs in photographing interiors telescope the tripod so that the camera stood about three feet from the floor. This is wrong. A picture is supposed to reproduce the view of the subject seen with the eye, and in viewing interiors we do not stoop two or three feet. The camera should be at about the height of the eye.

The lighting of an interior is almost as important as the lighting of a portrait. It should be from the side and the back; not, it should be unnecessary to say, from the front. I saw the other day, however, an interior made by an amateur who had pointed his camera directly toward a brightly lighted window. He did not use non-halation plates and the result I need not describe. Inasmuch as there are some amateurs apparently who need to be told, I observe that front light in photographing interiors is not correct.

In interior work the camera should be placed so that the room is lighted from the side, also, so that some light strikes it from the back—directly behind the camera. The side light gives roundness to the objects in the room, and that from the back relieves the shadows that would otherwise form, and gives a more even illumination.

In portrait making we are able to move the subject around so that the lighting is bound to be right. In interior photography, unfortunately, we are not able to do this; we must accommodate ourselves to the stationary lighting of the room. For this reason it sometimes becomes necessary to expose with the camera pointed directly toward a window. Where this is the case the curtains should be pulled down so as to exclude all light. If the curtains are not sufficiently dark and opaque of themselves hang a dark cloth over the window and give a very long exposure, which will give you the interior of the room. Cap the camera, remove the cloth from the window and expose one second, or just long enough to catch the outdoor scene through the window. This will give you a picture showing both inside and outside correctly exposed. The slight added exposure of the interior will not matter. The best time to take interior pictures is near the middle of the day, for then the sun, as a rule, will be too high to shine directly in the room. Let no amateur photograph a room with a patch of sunlight on the floor and expect to reproduce that beautiful sunlight effect. His patch of sunlight will look like a little drift of snow upon the floor and he will make another negative.

The conventional way to make an interior is to arrange, or attempt to ar-

range the furniture so as to present the appearance of careless ease and luxury. As a result the room in the picture is usually unrecognizable, even by those who live in it. The furniture and other appointments should be left in their natural positions. It should be said, however, that no large pieces of furniture must be near the camera, or they will appear of enormous size and out of all proportion with the balance of the picture. Make the room look as nearly as you can as if it was used—an open magazine, a lady's hat on the table, a work basket—all these things add immensely to the finish of an interior. But do not carefully arrange a pile of couch cushions, and then as carefully stand a banjo or mandolin against them. That is too obviously faked.

One thing should be painstakingly looked after, and that is the reflection of light from the picture on the wall. I have seen interiors by the dozen spoiled by the blur of halation caused by light reflected by the glass in front of pictures. Even the slightest gleam should be cut off, for it can entirely destroy the negative. The best way to guard against this is to place your eyes as near as possible in the position occupied by the lens, and then see whether any light is reflected from either the pictures or any other object in the room. Mirrors and glass doors are especially apt to reflect. If any light is reflected, turn the object that reflects it at such an angle that the reflection will cease. If the room you are photographing has a room or hall beyond, open the door and let a glimpse of the second room be seen.

The focusing of interiors is sometimes difficult, owing to the absence of light. A rub of vaseline over the glass will make it thinner and allow more detail with less light. A great aid to focusing under such circumstances is to place anything which shows large printed letters in the corner which is too dark to focus properly. Often the letters can be seen on the glass with sufficient sharpness to focus, or if they cannot, a lighted candle placed so as to illuminate them is sure to solve the problem.

The focusing done, the next step is the exposure, and the conditions that surround it. It is necessary to use a small diaphragm, in order to give a sharp focus of all the objects in the room. The stop F-13 is about the proper one to use; it is not safe to use any smaller one, as it would be hardly practicable to make the exposure long enough. The exposure depends at all times on the light in the room chiefly, and also on the speed of the lens. If you use a rapid plate and stop F-22 and the room is well lighted, give fifteen minutes exposure, and see that nothing shakes the room, to say nothing of the camera, during that time. If you have to point the camera to a window and shut off part of the light with cloth or curtains, it may be necessary to expose an hour. A double-coated or non-halation plate requires an almost double exposure.

In development, the object should be to get detail rather than density. Develop with a weak solution, and use bromide if necessary, to hold back the high lights. The same result can be produced by local development in the manner described some weeks ago. What you want is a thin negative, crowded full of detail.

As committed as I am to matt surface papers, they are not the proper thing to print interiors on. In an interior detail is the important point, and the best of the matt papers lose detail to some extent; use printing-out paper and tone it in gold and borax, preferably separate baths.

### HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Officers Elected—After Republican Convention.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligence. CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 12.—The executive board of the West Virginia Historical and Antiquarian Society to-day re-elected the following officers: Joseph Ruffner, president; J. N. Paul, secretary; Dr. J. P. Hale, librarian; Miss Pearl Martin, assistant librarian.

A meeting of business men was held here to-night, at which committees were appointed to endeavor to have Charleston selected for the Republican state nominating convention.

BEECHAM'S PILLS cure Sick Headache.

### MID-WINTER EXCURSIONS

To Washington and Baltimore at Very Low Rates, Via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has made arrangements for a series of popular Mid-Winter Excursions to Washington and Baltimore, at One Fare for the Round Trip, allowing ten day limit on tickets, including date of sale. These excursions will be run on February 15 and April 12, 1900. Tickets will be good going on regular trains of the above date and good to return on regular trains within ten days, including date of sale.

Do not miss these splendid opportunities to visit the National Capital during the session of Congress. Call on T. C. Burke, Agent Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, for full information.

To Paris Exposition. Cook's Excursions from Wheeling include all necessary expenses. 27 days..... \$170 33 days..... \$200 41 days..... \$225 77 days..... \$550 For particulars address J. G. TOMLINSON, Steamship Agent.

FAMILY WASHING. Tough Dry Washed, Starched and Dried 5 cents per pound. Flat Dry Washed and Ironed, 5 cents per pound. All hand work finished 10 cents per pound. At LUTZ BROS' Home Steam Laundry.

IF business men and merchants consult their best interests they will advertise in the Intelligence.

HUNDREDS of lives saved every year by having Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in the house just when it is needed. Cures croup, head burns, cuts, wounds of every sort.—

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

## Terrible Neuralgic Pains



## Songaline

is the most powerful *harmless* controller of pain known. It contains no opium, morphine or other dangerous narcotic. It is the most effective eliminant known to medical science, expelling the poisonous waste materials which are at the root of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Lumbago, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, etc. Write for free book describing its cures of these stubborn diseases. TONGALINE is sold by druggists for \$1.00 a bottle.

HELIOR CRUISE COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo.

## Cold and La Grippe

## Cured with Comfort



## HILL'S Cascara Bromide Quinine TABLETS

are harmless and agreeable in their action. Bromide Quinine does not affect the head like Sulphate of Quinine. Cascara is the most pleasant laxative known in Materia Medica. A box of 35 tablets, 50c. Your money back if they do not cure. THE W. H. HILL CO., DETROIT, MICH.

FINANCIAL.  
BANK OF THE OHIO VALLEY.  
CAPITAL—\$175,000.

WILLIAM A. ISETT.....President  
MORTIMER POLLOCK.....Vice President  
J. H. MILLER.....Cashier  
J. H. McDONALD.....Asst. Cashier  
Drafts on England, Ireland, France and Germany.

DIRECTORS.  
William A. Isett, Mortimer Pollock,  
J. A. Miller, Robert Simpson,  
E. M. Atkinson, C. M. Frissell,  
Julius Pollock.

JOS. SEYBOLD.....President  
J. A. JEFFERSON.....Cashier  
CHAS. LAMB.....Assistant Cashier

BANK OF WHEELING.  
CAPITAL, \$300,000, PAID IN.  
WHEELING, W. VA.

DIRECTORS.  
Allen Brock, Joseph F. Pauli,  
Chas. Schell, Henry Eiberson,  
Howard Simpson, Joseph Seybold,  
A. J. Clarke.  
Interest paid on special deposits.  
Issues drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland. J. A. JEFFERSON, Cashier.

## SEXINOL



There are as much like COATED ELECTRICITY as science can make them. Each one produces as much nerve-building substance as is contained in the amount of food a man consumes in a week. This is why they have cured thousands of cases of nervous diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Insomnia, Vertigo, etc. They enable you to think clearly by developing brain matter; force healthy circulation; cure indigestion, and impart bounding vigor to the whole system. All weakness and tissue-detracting drains and losses permanently cured. Debonn may mean Insanity, Consumption and Death.  
Price: 50c per box; six boxes (with iron-clad guarantee to cure or refund money), \$5. Book containing positive proof, free. Address Paul Medicine Co., Cleveland, O.

For Sale by Charles R. Goetz, Druggist, Twelfth and Market Streets.

INSURANCE.  
Real Estate  
Title Insurance.  
If you purchase or make a loan on real estate have the title insured by the  
Wheeling Title & Trust Co.,  
No. 1305 Market Street.  
H. M. RUSSELL.....President  
J. F. STEPHENSON.....Secretary  
C. J. RAWLING.....Vice President  
W. H. THAYER.....Asst. Secretary  
O. R. E. GILCHRIST, Examiner of Titles

## Economical Gas Heaters

are those that give the most heat for the smallest amount of gas.

THE.....  
PURITAN,  
we feel certain, is the most economical heater made.

The styles are the latest and the prices are the lowest consistent with long wearing qualities and the best workmanship.

Nesbitt & Bro.,  
1312 Market Street.

## NEW BOOKS

There were 5,000 new books published in 1899. You cannot read all the new books, but you can get an intelligent idea of what they contain by reading THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. No person who wishes to keep informed of what is going on in the world of letters can do without

## The New York Times Saturday Review.

This weekly paper is mailed to any address for One Year for ONE DOLLAR. It is Strictly a Literary Newspaper and the only publication of the kind in the world.

Here is presented a popular and useful guide to what is best in current literature. It contains a mine of information about books. Nothing approaching this offer has ever before been presented to the American public.

Parents who wish the best possible literary guidance for their children; Professors, Teachers, and Students who wish a constant and certain help in their courses of instruction; busy professional men and merchants; in fact, intelligent and thoughtful persons of all classes, will find THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW indispensable. Thousands have already found it indispensable. Thousands more will do so.

Send one dollar in stamps, postal note, or money order to  
The New York Times Company,  
41 Park Row,  
NEW YORK CITY.  
Sample copy forwarded on application.

## NOW READY. Daughter of the Elm.

A Tale of the Virginia Border Before the War.

By GRANVILLE DAVISON HALL.

A powerful story, recalling forgotten tragedies. A love story threads a stirring recital of crime and detective work. Scene in the valley of the upper Monongahela, connecting with Pittsburgh, Clarksburg and Fairmont.

The book is something more than an ordinary bit of fiction. It has a substratum of historical fact, and some real people figure in its pages. There is a vivid glimpse of American life as found in that valley forty years ago. The book critic of a great metropolitan western daily, who read the manuscript, says the author has "dipped his pen in the very pigments of life." The head of a leading Chicago publishing house said of it: "We have been much interested." "The plot is clever" and details "ingenious." "The story itself is interesting and there are some capital situations."

MAYER & MILLER, CHICAGO.  
Cloth, 330 p., \$1.00. Sold by Frank Stanton, or sent postpaid on receipt of price. Address, A. C. Hall, Glencoe, Ill.

## REDMAN & CO., Machinists.

Repairing of all kinds of machinery promptly and quickly executed.

FOR RENT—ENTIRE STORE ROOM at 1208 Main street, or first and second story only of same, if so desired, now occupied by the Alexander Frew Furniture Company. Possession given April 1st next. Apply at Room No. 10, City Bank Building.

## Sacrificed to Blood Poison.

Those who have never had Blood Poison can not know what a desperate condition it can produce. This terrible disease which the doctors are totally unable to cure, is communicated from one generation to another, infecting its taint upon countless innocent ones.

Some years ago I was inoculated with poison by a nurse who infected my babe with blood taint. The little one was unequal to the struggle, and life was yielded up to the fearful poison. For six long years I suffered untold misery. I was covered with sores and ulcers from head to foot, and no language can express my feelings of woe during those long years. I had the best medical treatment. Several physicians successively treated me, but all to no purpose. The mercury and potash seemed to add fuel to the awful flame which was devouring me, was advised by friends who had seen wonderful cures made by it to try S. S. S. We got two bottles, and I felt hope again revive in my breast—hope for health and happiness again. I improved from the start, and a complete and perfect cure was the result. S. S. S. is the only blood remedy which reaches desperate cases.  
Montgomery, Ala.

Of the many blood remedies, S. S. S. is the only one which can reach deep-seated, violent cases. It never fails to cure perfectly and permanently the most desperate cases which are beyond the reach of other remedies.

## S.S.S. For The Blood

is PURELY VEGETABLE, and is the only blood remedy guaranteed to contain no mercury, potash, or other mineral. Valuable books mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.